From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 16:38:30 1994
From: rdkeys@csemail (R. D. Keys)
Message-Id: <9409221733.AA100324@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu>
Subject: Re: 160 meter activity night
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 13:33:15 EDT

>
> >From: Kana, Michael (D9CY)
> Date: Wed, Sep 21, 1994 7:29 PM
> Subject: RE: 160 meter activity night
> To: RANDB::IN%"rdkeys@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu"
> Howdy Bob
>
> Just a quick question....
> Have you ever worked with a Goniometer before? I saw plans for one in the
> LF/MF scrapbook. Looks interesting. I am planning to do some end of the
> antenna season work before the weather turns for the worst. I would like
> to try 160 even if the antenna is marginal. I plan to wire up an inverted L
> that will be about 25 feet up then 60 feet out. Our lawn service has just
> been terminated for the year so I can lay out some radials. I figure the
> receive antenna will be a loop since I live in RF noise alley. I thought
> the Goni would be neat to try but a regular rotatable loop will probably
> be easier to build and quick too (something to keep in mind when the snow
> season is less than 5 weeks away....)
>
> 73's de AA9IL
> Mike Kana
>
>

Never had the good fortune to work yet with a goniometer. But I would
love to put up a phased array that was designed in 1905 using 4 slanted
verticals phased with a goniometer. The design was by Berlini and Tossi.
It was used in early radio direction finding equipment, as well as with
some later Adcock ranging systems.

You could use a goniometer with an Adcock style array, quite well.

A goniometer will only work with a phaseable array of some sort.
Remember that it is a 90 degres phase shifted pair of coils feeding
90 degree phased antennas with a rotatable phasing coil inside the
main coils.

It would do nothing on a loop, by itself, although it should work on a
pair of 90 degree phased loops (crossed loops).

Bob
NA4G

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 18:20:21 1994
Message-Id: <m0qntpP-0002AQC@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 13:29 MDT
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken)
Subject: 160 meter activity night

Does that me I am finally forced to clean up the DX100? I have a 160 antenna and a 160 receiver, now if I ever get around to raising the DX100 from the dead then I am all set.

Meanwhile, Bob you are right about the DX60. I looked it up, I used to get 47W out of the DX40 so I am going to check my tube inventory and set out to realign the DX60B for something more reasonable.

  Richard Loken VE6BSV, Systems Programmer - VMS   : "...underneath those
  Athabasca University   : tuques we wear, our heads
  Athabasca, Alberta Canada   : are naked!"
  ** tech@cs.athabascau.ca **   :   - Aurthor Black

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 19:07:47 1994
Date: 22 Sep 94 16:25:30 EDT
From: don merz <71333.144@compuserve.com>
Subject: ACR-136, misc.
Message-Id: <940922202529_71333.144_DHQ81-2@CompuServe.COM>

 For Sale

 CONTACT: Don Merz, N3RHT: 47 Hazel Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15228
          412-234-8819.

 LATEST ADDITIONS

 These items are the latest additions to a lengthy list that is posted on
 Compuserve in HAMNET LIBRARY 10 under the file name RADIOS.TXT.

 RCA ACR-136 Receiver. 1938-vintage ham receiver with built in speaker
  and airplane-style dial. Case has been repainted a shiny black. Two knobs
  are not original. The dial face is in bad shape but I have a replacement
  dial. Electrically unrestored, but the chassis is clean. No unoriginal
  holes. Original Manual. Neat project. $119
 Ham Radio Center "Ham Keyer" model HK5A. Works, has controls for speed,
  weight, tone and volume. No manual or power supply but it is plug-n-
  play using a 9v battery, excellent: $30
 CQ Anthology, Best of 1945-1952. 72 Articles. $8
 ARRL Hints & Kinks, 1978: $6
 Mallory 101 UHF TV Converter Original User/Service manual: $7

Heath TS-1A TV Alignment Generator original manual. Very Early Heath: $4
Heath BE-2 Battery Eliminator original manual. Very Early Heath: $4
Radio News: $1 each: 1946: 9, 10, 12
1947: 4, 10
1948: 1, 3
Radio-Television News: 1952: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11
$1 each 1953: 6, 10, 12
1954: 6, 7, 8, 11
1955: 8

January/February 1956 Radio-Television News: These two issues contain the first two installments of the famous series of articles by Milton Kiver covering the first transistor radios introduced into the U.S. market. The Regency TR-1 is featured along with several Raytheon models. Lots of photos with schematics and circuit analysis. Excellent condition: $9.00/set

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 03:19:50 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 00:49:45 -0400 (EDT)
From: Stephen Modena <modena@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>
Subject: BAGVFO HOMEBREW SIG PROJECT
Message-Id: <Pine.SOL.3.90.940922004833.22412D-100000@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>

[The bbagvfo.zip file is available for retrieval by
anonymous ftp from: SunSITE.unc.edu in the directory:
pub/academic/agriculture/agronomy/ham/things-to-build/na4g .
Be sure to set BINARY mode before "get"ting the files.
The .zip file must be unzipped with PKUNZIP.exe, ver. 2.03g
or newer. The resulting *.ps file is PostScript and have
been verify-printed on my HP LaserJet 4ML with 4 megs memory.
de AB4EL]

TITLE: BAGVFO HOMEBREW SIG PROJECT

The following article ``bbagvfo.ps'' is an annotated reprint
of an article from QST in 1947 for a small single tube vfo
transmitter. It is a nice representation of a minimal low
power rig for 80/40 meters. By scaling the coils appropriately,
two bands may be covered by interchangeable coils. It should be
used with a fairly well regulated power supply to keep chirping
to a minimum.

This work was presented as a construction project for the
Homebrew SIG of the Raleigh Amateur Radio Society, RARS, in
1993. It is a typical example of a late 1930's through 1940's
electron coupled Colpits oscillator which can be used as a
stand-alone transmitter or as a VFO. In the modern era, its

use is rather limited, but it does serve as a good historical example of a fairly well built, simple electron coupled oscillator of the period. The best use of this rig is as a QRP rig for 80 meters, in the long winter nights.....

Permission to use this article was given, courtesy QST.

The original article was by F.R. Nichols, W6JJI, published in the June, 1947 issue of QST, pages 54-55.

The annotations are by Robert D. Keys, NA4G.

Have fun constructing this fine little rig, but be careful of the high voltages present. All vacuum tube transmitters will use voltages that may be dangerous to your person. So, exercise due care around such high voltages.

73 TU SU SK DE NA4G
Boatanchor Bob

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 14:59:09 1994
Message-Id: <9409221710.AA10022@wrdis01.robins.af.mil>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 13:10:58 -0400
From: lakeith@wrdis01.robins.af.mil (Larry CONTRACTOR Keith Mr.)
Subject: Beckman WWV Receiver?

While nosing around yesterday, I ran into a Beckman WWV receiver. Rack mount, about 5 inches high. Switch positions for 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 25 mc; about three switch positions to select audio tones (?).. Looks complete, minus a couple of tubes..

Is it interesting or usable? The price is right..

73,

Larry, KQ4BY

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 19:57:33 1994
From: JosephWP@aol.com
Message-Id: <9409221704.tn98020@aol.com>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 17:04:27 EDT
Subject: Re: Beckman WWV Receiver?

>>>While nosing around yesterday, I ran into a Beckman WWV receiver. Rack mount, about 5 inches high. Switch positions for 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 25 mc; about three switch positions to select audio tones (?)..

Looks complete, minus a couple of tubes
>>>>

Larry,

Yes, it can be quite useful. I know of at least a couple of folks who have
dual track tape recorders and use it to put a time record on one of the
tracks on monitoring tapes they record.

Its also nice if you don't want to tie up a receiver for WWV.

Joseph Pinner +
Lafayette, LA
KC5IJD

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 02:00:45 1994
From: Fire Bottle archive handler <firebotl@theporch.com>
Subject: Code Tape and W3CVE
Date: Wed, 21 Sep 1994 21:03:36 -0500 (CDT)
Message-Id: <9409212103.aa24114@jackatak.raider.net>

Chuck (et al)-

> Call-Sign: W3CVE   Class: ADVANCED
> Real Name: CONAN W B BARGER   Birthday: SEP 13, 1907
> Mailing Address: 6612 FOSTER ST, DISTRICT HEIGHTS, MD 20028
> Valid From: JUN 15, 1984   To: JUN 15, 1994
                                          ^^^ ^^ ^^^^
My server says he renewed his ticket, effective 4 May 1994, so the old
boy is *OK* at that address... be prepared for some SERIOUS Boat
Tales, and bring'em back and share'em!!! PLEASE!!! ;^)
73,
Jack, W4PPT/Mobile (75M SSB 2-letter WAS #1657 -- all from the mobile! ;^)

     Fire Bottle Server (Boat Anchors Get Out and Keep You Warm!)
                  firebotl@jackatak.raider.net
            Where Old Radios and Fun ... GO TOGETHER!
+---------human interface: root@jackatak.raider.net --------------------+

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 03:36:19 1994
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu (Jim Haynes)
Date: Wed, 21 Sep 1994 23:13:38 -0700
Message-Id: <199409220613.XAA07767@hobbes.UCSC.EDU>
Subject: Re: Code Tape and W3CVE

Apropos of that, here's something I've been wondering about and maybe

W3CVE has some answers...

I remember the ads for Ted McElroy's company in the back of ARRL
Handbooks, and the fact that he was the world's champion radio
telegrapher or something like that. I've been wondering who put on
the contests, who participated, when they started, when and why they
ended, and that sort of thing.

One old salt I talked to a few weeks ago said he thought it had something
to do with Walter Candler and a radiotelegraph school he might have run -
and I sorta remember that name from some ad or other in the back of the
Handooks.

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 02:23:20 1994
From: Fire Bottle archive handler <firebotl@theporch.com>
Subject: Conerad Alert
Date: Wed, 21 Sep 1994 21:35:34 -0500 (CDT)
Message-Id: <9409212135.aa24265@jackatak.raider.net>

> mallick@ausable.crd.ge.com (John Mallick) writes:

> Don't forget about the Conelrad monitoring regulations. Any BA'ers
> out there have one of the old Heathkit Conelrad alarms that I saw in
> a 1966 Handbook ad? God-forbid you should be on the air when they
> drop the "big one"...
Geez! IT stayed available un til 1966??? My folks made me get mine in
'59... my FIRST heathkit... was really a bear to use and slide the
carrier detect out of a radio big enough to raise your family in! ;^)

I was still new to kit building then, and since I hung around the low
end of everywhere then (my voice hadn't changed real deep then and CW
was pretty non-gender specific -- "GE OM... FB HW?... etc., ;^) my
soldering was pretty primitive and most rigs were 1950s
hand-wired-wrapped! ;^) AND, they worked! A wire-wrapped Conelrad
HeathKit just didn't do it consistently, so I practiced and rebuilt
the damn thing, right about the time no one cared any more!

Thanks for another stroll...
73,
Jack, W4PPT/Mobile (75M SSB 2-letter WAS #1657 -- all from the mobile! ;^)

     Fire Bottle Server (Boat Anchors Get Out and Keep You Warm!)
                  firebotl@jackatak.raider.net
            Where Old Radios and Fun ... GO TOGETHER!
+---------human interface: root@jackatak.raider.net --------------------+

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 04:44:06 1994

Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 10:29:15 +0200
From: "PMD G.SIFAKIS" <pmdsif@isoft.intranet.gr>
Message-Id: <9409220829.AA27279@asterix.isoft.intranet.gr>
Subject: Re: Conerad Alert

After all this talk about the Conelrad Alert, I still haven't figured out
what the thing is. Would somebody explain?

George   SV0KA

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 11:46:50 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 09:46:11 EDT
From: mallick@ausable.crd.ge.com (John Mallick)
Message-Id: <9409221346.AA14827@ausable.crd.Ge.Com>
Subject: Re: Conerad Alert

George,

  Back in the heat of the Cold War (interesting choice of words, eh?),
the US government set up the Conelrad alert system to ensure that
there were no extraneous sources of radio signals during a "conflict".
Conelrad stood for "CONtrol of ELectromagnetic RADiation". When the
alert was sounded, the only stations allowed on the air were located
at 640 KC and 1240 KC on the AM broadcast band; radios from that
vintage (1950-1960) have a little triangle in a circle symbol at those
dial locations so you'd know where to turn for news and information
(while sitting in your fallout shelter). Broadcasters (including
hams) were required to monitor those frequencies, and if a carrier
appeared there, you had to cease operations immediately. The Heathkit
Conelrad alarm would automatically pull the big switch for you when a
carrier appeared. Poor souls like me just used a portable radio to
listen for any action.

But I was only a youngster back then...

73, John WA1HNL

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 12:29:33 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 11:16:26 EST
From: "Roy Morgan" <morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov>
Message-Id: <53614.morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov>
Subject: Re: Conerad Alert

On Thu, 22 Sep 1994 10:29:15 +0200,
PMD G.SIFAKIS <pmdsif@isoft.intranet.gr> wrote:

>After all this talk about the Conelrad Alert, I still haven't figured out
>what the thing is. Would somebody explain?

George, and BA-ers,

The Conelrad system was to warn the citizens of the nation in the case of a nuclear or other attack. Selected AM Broadcast statations on 640 and 1240 kc would broadcast a tone, announcements, an instructions on what to do. All other broadcast stations, including hams would leave the air in order to reduce the homing targets for the incoming missiles.

So, you'd have to know when BC stations left the air and shut down. The conelrad monitor was a gadget y ou'd hook up to an am radio to detect the avc voltage and set off an alarm in the shack if it disappeared. It simply ran a relay to shut down your station and light a big red pilot light if the bc station went off the air.

The Heath one was about 6"high, 5" deep, and 8" wide, had a connection to your AM radio, and one to your transmitter control circuit. It came with instructions for how to locate the avc detector in your am radio, and how to control your transmitter with the relay contacts. I think it had a 6X4 rectifier and a 2D21 thyrotron tube, and maybe a 12AU7 avc amplifier. Ther was a sensitivity control on the front, and a red pilot/warning lamp.

On my trip home to New England next week, I'll look for it in the Grande Junque Boxe.

-- Roy --

Roy Morgan / Tech A-266 / NIST / Gaithersburg MD 20899
(National Institute of Standards and Technology, formerly NBS)
301-975-3254 Fax: 301-948-6213 Internet: morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov
---

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 12:52:10 1994
From: "Kearman, Jim, KR1S" <jkearman@arrl.org>
Subject: Re: Conerad Alert
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 11:30:00 EDT
Message-Id: <2E81A3DB@arrl.org>

John Mallick wrote:

> Broadcasters (including

>hams) were required to monitor those frequencies, and if a carrier
>appeared there, you had to cease operations immediately

There was a particular frequency tone that was used to activate Conelrad monitors, but I don't know what it was. You could rig up a light bulb to the speaker line. If the bulb was flickering, all was fine. When the lamp stayed on continuously, it was time to start digging a deep hole.

73

Jim

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 16:53:32 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 18:12:57 GMT
From: Hugh D. Stegman <driver8@red-eft.la.ca.us>
Message-Id: <9409221812.AA10320@red-eft.la.ca.us>
Subject: Re: Conerad Alert

Before I was born there was CONELRAD for COntrol of ELectromagnetic RAdiation. I believe the original idea was to deprive an enemy of any signals that they could DF to find a target area. After all, the Japanese had expressed gratitude at that Honolulu station that had stayed on the air all night to let some bombers from the US mainland navigate. They picked the wrong night, December 6-7, 1941.......

At some point it was decided that the hams should shut up too. They marketed COLELRAD monitors with really scary looking CD logos on them. My guess is that they went beep if the local CONELRAD station (640/1240 kHz) dropped carrier or put on a tone. (Note that BA broadcast radios have those little CD triangles on these frequencies.)

I found a story about a CONELRAD drill in an old QST. They asked the hams to QRT at a given time, just to see if they all would. Ha. Some refused, others were just uninformed, and then the channel cops swooped down and made more RF than a normal day on the band.

SOME things don't change!!!   :-)

Hugh NV6H
"SHUT UP! KEEP THIS FREQUENCY CLEAR! STOP TALKING! DON'T TALK! QRT! ..."

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Fri Sep 23 02:59:34 1994
From: Fire Bottle archive handler <firebotl@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Conerad Alert
Date: Fri, 23 Sep 1994 0:04:03 -0500 (CDT)
Message-Id: <9409230004.aa29893@jackatak.raider.net>

> Broadcasters (including
> hams) were required to monitor those frequencies, and if a carrier
> appeared there, you had to cease operations immediately.
NO!!! There were legitimate stations assigned to 640 and 1240 Kc...
HOWEVER, they were NEVER to be Conelrad broadcasters -- remember the
idea was to stop RF on KNOWN frequencies from known locations.

The Heath unit required a "carrier detect" voltage from the radio it
was monitoring, it was LONG ago and I forget the exact mod I had to
make, but since I was using a Zenith "Table" Model radio ;^) with a
Magic Green Eye, all I had to do was tap the winker, and when the
voltage was even on both sides, the Heath would stay closed, allowing
my station to operate. As soon as the local station went OFF the air,
the relay would open and dump my station into the weeds...

No way the system was designed for carrier presence on 640/1240... too
many stations wouldda been outta business!!! It was for carrier LOSS
that the system was designed. The broadcasters were all required to
remain connected to the system while operating, and hams were
permitted to simply monitor the AM Broadcaster and quit when the
broadcaster did... not vice versa...

> Conelrad alarm would automatically pull the big switch for you when a
> carrier appeared.
Actually, when the carrier elswhere DISAPPEARED...

> But I was only a youngster back then...
40 years ago, we were ALL youngsters!
73,
Jack, W4PPT/Mobile (75M SSB 2-letter WAS #1657 -- all from the mobile! ;^)

     Fire Bottle Server (Boat Anchors Get Out and Keep You Warm!)
                 firebotl@jackatak.raider.net
           Where Old Radios and Fun ... GO TOGETHER!
+---------human interface: root@jackatak.raider.net --------------------+

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 11:46:55 1994
Message-Id: <9409221439.AA08939@wrdis01.robins.af.mil>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 10:39:06 -0400
From: lakeith@wrdis01.robins.af.mil (Larry CONTRACTOR Keith Mr.)
Subject: CPO, anyone?

Trying to thin the collection, I offer for sale:

Nye Viking Code Practice Oscillators. These have a Speed-X key

mounted on a black, crinkle finish, heavy metal plate. The oscillator
is mounted in a small compartment on the end of the base and is
powered by a 9V battery. I have two of these in very good condition
for $25 each, plus shipping.

Also, I have one of these that does not work, is missing the
oscillator cover and one of the knurled nuts on the key connection
posts. How about $15 + shipping..

If you are interested, e-mail me.

73,

Larry, KQ4BY
lakeith@wrdis01.robins.af.mil

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 16:38:53 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 12:51:45 -0500
From: Bruce Pea <pea@wri.com>
Message-Id: <199409221751.AA05577@dragonfly.wri.com>
Subject: First BA!

Hello fellow boatanchorites - I can say that now!!

Just closed a deal on my first R-390A!! Of course now I want
to know everything about this rig :-) Is there an archieve <sp>
somewhere someone can point me towards.

Thanks for the help and suggestions.

73 de Bruce, N9WKE

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 20:35:31 1994
From: JosephWP@aol.com
Message-Id: <9409221808.tn103563@aol.com>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 18:08:44 EDT
Subject: Re: First BA!

>>>
Just closed a deal on my first R-390A!! Of course now I want
to know everything about this rig :-) Is there an archieve <sp>
somewhere someone can point me towards.
>>>

Bruce,

I would suggest that you order the entire set of back issues of Hollow State

Newsletter (33 at this point, as I recall at $ 1.00 per issue).

Publisher is: Ralph Sanserino, P. O. Box 1831, Perris, CA 92572-1831.

They are an excellent source of information and mods for the R-388, R-390A, etc.

Joseph Pinner +
Lafayette, LA
KC5IJD

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 11:00:08 1994
Message-Id: <9409221341.AA12332@wrdis01.robins.af.mil>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 09:41:14 -0400
From: lakeith@wrdis01.robins.af.mil (Larry CONTRACTOR Keith Mr.)
Subject: Gainesville, GA, hamfest?

Will any listmembers be there? If so, look me up in the Bone Yard..

73,

Larry, KQ4BY

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 03:17:22 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 00:46:22 -0400 (EDT)
From: Stephen Modena <modena@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>
Subject: GG32 HOMEBREW SIG PROJECT
Message-Id: <Pine.SOL.3.90.940922004449.22412B-100000@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>

[The gg32*.zip files are available for retrieval by
anonymous ftp from: SunSITE.unc.edu   in the directory:
pub/academic/agriculture/agronomy/ham/things-to-build/na4g .
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been verify-printed on my HP LaserJet 4ML with 4 megs memory.
de AB4EL]

TITLE: GG32 HOMEBREW SIG PROJECT

The following article (gg32text.ps, gg32fig1.ps, gg32fig2.ps,
gg32fig3.ps, gg32fig4.ps) is an annotated reprint of one of
the most classic amateur radio transmitter designs, dating
from about 1930. This design is typical of the ``1929''
style oscillator transmitters, used by many amateurs from

about 1921 through about 1935. It can be a fine little QRP
rig for the 160 meter ``top band'' in the long nights of winter.

This work was presented as a construction project for the
Homebrew SIG of the Raleigh Amateur Radio Society, RARS, in
1993. It was presented solely for the historical perspective
of early amateur radio equipment. It is a perfectly fine and
stable QRP Hartley oscillator transmitter, if run from a battery
or a well regulated DC power supply. The original design used
a type 45 vacuum tube, but a modern variant using a type 6/12SN7
or similar dual triode vacuum tube is also given. It is
possible to scale the coils appropriately and use the design on
80 meters.

Permission to use this article was given, courtesy QST.

The original article was by George Grammer, one of many famous
authors / editors of QST, and was published in the March, 1932
issue of QST, pages 8-10.

The annotations are by Robert D. Keys, NA4G.

Have fun constructing this fine little rig, but be careful of
the high voltages present. All vacuum tube transmitters will
use voltages that may be dangerous to your person. So,
exercise due care around such high voltages.

73 TU SU SK DE NA4G
Boatanchor Bob

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 09:11:17 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 08:09:57 -0400 (EDT)
From: Stephen Modena <modena@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>
Subject: GG32 HOMEBREW SIG PROJECT
Message-Id: <Pine.SOL.3.90.940922080758.2229A-100000@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>

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pub/academic/agriculture/agronomy/ham/things-to-build/na4g .
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73 TU SU SK DE NA4G
Boatanchor Bob

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 04:21:41 1994
Date: Wed, 21 Sep 94 20:49:51 HST
From: jeffrey@math.hawaii.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Message-Id: <9409220649.AA05588@kahuna.math.hawaii.edu>
Subject: GMDSS Replaces Code: Part 5

Here's the last installment of ``GMDSS To Replace Code At Sea''.

The last couple of sentences summarize the entire article:

``Feb. 1, 1999   All compulsory ships must be GMDSS equipped. Manual

telegraphy, and watchkeeping on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz discontinued.''

My hope is that this new system will at least be as effective as the system we've had in place for the last 70-some years (I truthfully cannot recall a ship being lost due to failure to communicate their distress to shore stations); my hope is that this new system will save, not cost, lives.

I salute all you who have sailed the high seas with telegraph key in hand; and to those brave ops whose ship was sinking below them to a watery grave, who chose to stay at the key pounding out the distress message rather than taking to the lifeboats, may you Rest In Peace.

Jeff NH6IL (an ex-Coast Guard CW operator)

**********Begin Included Article**********

The IMO Conference prescribed two levels of GMDSS operators.
GMDSS Radio Operators
GMDSS ships must carry two GMDSS qualified radio operators for distress and safety radiocommunications purposes. They should be holders of the GMDSS Radio Operator's License (GMDSS/0). One shall be designated to have primary responsibility for radiocommunications during distress incidents. Each ship must carry a second GMDSS radio operator for backup purposes.
The GMDSS/0 license is obtained by passing commercial radio Element 1 (Basic marine radio law) and Element 7 (GMDSS radio operating practices). Element 1 contains 24 questions (pass rate 18 answered correctly) and Element 7 contains 76 questions (57 must be answered correctly). Holders of the Marine Radio Operator Permit receive examination credit for Element 1. License term is 5 years, renewable.
GMDSS Radio Maintainers
The availability of the functional requirements of the radio equipment must be ensured by using methods such as duplication of equipment, shore-based maintenance, or at-sea maintenance, or a combination of these methods. (Two of these three methods are required in sea areas A3 and A4.) For ships using either duplication or shore-based maintenance options, licensed GMDSS radio operators are sufficient for safety communications requirements.
Ships electing at-sea maintenance, and only those choosing at-sea maintenance, will be required to carry a licensed GMDSS Radio Maintainer. Until the Communications Act is changed and license examinations are made available, the FCC is permitting T-1, T-2 (First and Second Class Radiotelegraph Operators), and holders of the GROL (General Radiotelephone Operator License) to act as a GMDSS Radio Maintainer ".. . because their examinations currently include knowledge of technical matters applicable to adjustments and repair of radio

equipment."
The Radio Maintainer (GMDSS/M) may be one of the GMDSS Radio Operators or a different person. Actually, any member of the crew may be a GMDSS Radio Maintainer as long as he/she holds the license. The maintainer need not hold any other commercial radio operator license or be a radio officer.
The GMDSS/M license is obtained by passing commercial radio license Element 1 (Basic marine radio law), Element 3 (General radiotelephone electronics), and Element 9 (GMDSS radio maintenance practice and procedures). Element 1 contains 24 questions; Element 3 contains 76 questions; and Element 9 contains 50 questions. (Pass rate is 75% correct on each examination.) License term is 5 years, renewable. Holders of the Marine Radio Operator Permit receive examination credit for Element 1; the General Radiotelephone Operator 1-icense (GROL) holder receives credit for Element 1 and 3.
What About The
Commercial Radiotelegraph?
At present only the question pools for Elements 1, 3, and 9 have been released to the public. These word-for-word questions-complete with their multiple choices, schematic diagrams, and the answer identified-are available from National Radio Examiners, Div. W5YI Group, Inc., P.O. Box 565206, Dallas, TX 75356 (VISA/MasterCard call toll free 1-800669-9594).
Elements 5 and 6 are the question pools needed for the lst/2nd/3rd Class Radiotelegraph, but they have not yet been released by the FCC. By the way, Extra Class amateur radio operators receive credit for the 2nd Class commercial telegraphy exam without testing.
73, Fred, W5YI
DATE COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE
Feb. 1, 1992 Voluntary compliance, any ship may be GMDSS-equipped.
Aug. 1, 1993 All compulsory ships must have 406 MHz EPIRB and carry a NAVTEX receiver.
Feb. 1, 1995 Newly constructed compulsory ships must be GMDSS-equipped.
Feb. 1, 1999 All compulsory ships must be GMDSS equipped. Manual telegraphy, and watchkeeping on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz discontinued.
Table IV- GMDSS implementation schedule.

**********End Included Article**********

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 15:27:23 1994
From: rdkeys@csemail (R. D. Keys)
Message-Id: <9409221724.AA100297@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu>
Subject: Re: GMDSS Replaces Code: Part 5
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 13:24:32 EDT

Jeff, can you resend me a file with all parts in one? Some parts
never got my way.

Bob
NA4G
rdkeys@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu

```
**************************************************************************
*  73 TU SU SK DE NA4G             ``Boat Anchor Bob'', an ol' CW fart.  *
**************************************************************************
*  Morse has been in the family for over 100 years.                      *
*  Morse radiotelegraphy (Spark/CW) has been in the family since 1914.   *
**************************************************************************
*  May you have fair winds and following seas on your watch at the key.  *
**************************************************************************
```

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 18:41:01 1994
Date: 22 Sep 94 16:32:35 EDT
From: don merz <71333.144@compuserve.com>
Subject: Gone Fishing
Message-Id: <940922203234_71333.144_DHQ81-5@CompuServe.COM>

I'm traveling these next few days. If anyone needs me, call 412-234-8819 and
leave your phone number and I'll call you back. Thanks.

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 13:13:26 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 12:18:12 -0400
From: Nick England <nick@cs.unc.edu>
Message-Id: <199409221618.MAA11254@altair.cs.unc.edu>
Subject: Heath items wanted

Recent discussion of the Heath CA-1 Conelrad Alert (and my desire to own one)
prompted me to post this:

WANTED for my Heathkit collection and stations-

CA-1 Conelrad Alert
XC-6 6m converter for Mohawk
VX-1 Vox
AR-1 Rcvr

Keep your eyes open at hamfests (or check your garage). Will pay cash or trade

some other boat-anchor.

Nick KD4CPL
nick@cs.unc.edu
919/929-4342

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 18:00:22 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 15:16:46 -0400
From: "Jack Mor" <jackmor@TSO.UC.EDU>
Message-Id: <199409221916.PAA22474@tso2.tso.uc.edu>
Subject: Help finding Antique radio parts/documentation

Folks,

This request appeared on AIRWAVES RADIO JOURNAL, I thing that someone on this net will be able to help this brave soul.

Jack.
jackmor@tso.uc.edu

Subject: Help finding Antique radio parts/documentation
>From: steve@up.edu (Steve Ward)
Organization: School of Engineering, University of Portland, Portland OR

Hi,

Well, I finally managed to get an antique radio set. Now I need to find some documentation to help me get it into proper working condition.

The radio is a Zenith 5-S-250, a 5-tube superhet with BCB (AM) and SW. It appears to be an AC-only set. The "Collector's Guide to Antique Radios" lists it as a 1937 model.

Does anyone know if Zenith still has any info available on older sets? I'm looking for schematics, alignment procedures, etc. I have some general information on radios of this vintage, but it would help alot to have some specifics on this particular model.

I know this isn't quite the right forum for this, but I didn't see a newsgroup that appeared to be appropriate, and I figured perhaps there would be some folks here who have experience with older sets.

Perhaps someone here can give me a pointer in the right direction, I'd be most appreciative.

Thanks.
Steve
--
Steve Ward, Jr., Advanced Systems Specialist
School of Engineering, University of Portland
Portland OR
steve@up.edu

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 03:14:38 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 00:49:09 -0400 (EDT)
From: DUBE2@delphi.com
Subject: how do you report your rig's power these days?
Message-Id: <01HHE6TUHQX498H6XC@delphi.com>

Ya gotta assume that when station reports "xxx watts TO [ant] it means RF
power read on a meter. When station reports "xxx watts to final" it means
DC input power . Of course, if report just says "running xxx wats", YGIAGM.

Then, too, some people don't quite tell the truth. Had one station report
running 5 watts QRP to a 25-foot high dipole from an area where I had just
talked with a 100-watt statiion using a 3-element beam, and where the QRP
sis strength was 3 s-units higher than the 100 watt station. Or maybe
the QRO station had a shorted coax ;-)

73,
Dube Todd   AB5AP   <dube2@delphi.com>

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 02:03:03 1994
Message-Id: <CCMAIL.0093373.412425150094264FCCMAIL@EMIS.HAC.COM>
Date: 21 Sep 1994 15:17:15 GMT
From: "James C Reid" <0093373@CCMAIL.EMIS.HAC.COM>
Subject: Hustler 4-BTV

  My buddy dropped off a Hustler 4-BTV HF vertical antenna the other night "on
loan". Looks to be all there including the traps and assembly instructions. I
figured this might be a decent way to get the HW-101 operational for the Friday
night fist fights. Has anyone out there had any experience with this particular
antenna? Any hints or kinks with using it? Any info would be appreciated.

-Jim

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 14:13:50 1994
Message-Id: <9409221546.AA7758@notes.dev.3com.com>

From: Joe Reda/HQ/3Com <Joe_Reda@3mail.3Com.COM>
Date: 22 Sep 94 8:40:42 EDT
Subject: Re: R-390A Manual

Jeff writes:

>Has anyone else had much experience with the Navy manual? How
>does it compare to the Army tech manual for alignment, etc? It now
>costs $48, so I'd like to be sure that the difference between it and
> the Army manual is worth it before I spend the money.

Jeff,

Where do you get the Navy manual from?

thanks \\JR KC6TXU

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 18:56:01 1994
From: rdkeys@csemail (R. D. Keys)
Message-Id: <9409221840.AA100566@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu>
Subject: Re: RAL stuff/160 meter meetings
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 14:40:22 EDT

Mainly for Roy, but maybe of some use to other boatanchorites with
RAL/RAK receivers.....

>
>   I may have to rejuvenate my low-loss Hartley
> >oscillator with the UV-211 if the band perks up this well. The
> >regen receivers are ready to go....
>
> Bob,
>
> Now you did it! You let it out of the bag that you understand
> regens. So here goes:

Gee, I love regens, and have been running them for almost 25 years.
They work GREAT, and are simple and effective receivers if you get
a good understanding of how they really work.

>

> I've got on the bench an RAK-7 hf receiver (300 kc to 20 mc)

The RAL is the HF version. The RAK is the LF/MF version.
The RAL-7 is the last version, made in the early 1940's about the
middle of WWII.

> belonging to Bill Robie. No manual, No schematic, No experience with
> regens. I found the B+ s hort to ground, and now it does fine on the
> lower bands, but nothing on the upper ones. It won't squeal. It
> won't heterodyne. Any suggestions? (I posted for information, but
> no replies.)

I have been running a brace of RAL/RAK's since my early novice days.
They are excellent CW receivers, barring the absolute lack of dial
calibration (0-1000 logging scale). The fine RF selectivity coupled
with the absolute finest variable passband-tuned peak audio CW filter
ever made, puts most modern receivers to shame. I have always had
excellent service out of RAL/RAK receivers.

I emailed you that I had a manual. I can copy some of it if you like.
The meat is about 100 pages, while the rest is 150 pages of parts list!
All you really need is the first 100 pages. The parts list does nothing.
I can get you a copy maybe this weekend, if I can get a little time on
the copy machine.

B+ shorts sound like bypass cap problems. I have had one or two go
bad, as well as one audio transformer go bad, a few control pots go
open, and a few of the carbon decoupling resistors go high in resistance.
That comes with a 55 year old receiver.

There are two possible problems if it does not oscillate in the detector.
Note that there is a small black button on the front panel. If you advance
the regeneration control, fully, and press that button you should hear a
plop-plop in the 600 ohm phones. When the detector oscillates, it should
give a double plop. When the detector is non-oscillating, it gives only
one plop or a slight contact click. Just oscillating (at the most
sensitive CW reception point) the double plop is quite pronounced.
If you don't get the double plop anywhere, on any band, then there is
insufficient regeneration occuring. Since the regeneration is controlled
by fixed coupling in the plate coil, and variable screen voltage, the
voltages should be checked first. Once in a while the plate coil may
open, but not usually. Once in a while the audio coupling network between
the detector and the first audio will open or short, but not too often.
Once in a while the grid leak will open or the grid capacitor will
open or short, but not too often. Those types of things might also be
checked. Most shorts that I am aware of have occured in bypass decoupling
capacitors.

The first problem could be improper voltages on the 6D6 detector plate and screen. The plate should be 90 volts and the screen about 60 if my memory is correct. The audio section and RF section uses 180 volts on the plates. The entire receiver will run quite well on 90 volts plate if you jumper the 90/180 volt terminals on the power cable terminal strip. That way, it only needs 6.0-6.3 VAC/VDC filament, ground and 90VDC plate. Check the screen and plate dropping/decoupling resistors that eventually lead down to the regeneration control, for open or high resistance. I have had one regen pot go bad, so that could also be a problem if it opens.

The second problem could be poor contacts on some of the floating bandswitch gang wafer plates. The individual ceramic wafers on the band switch FLOAT, freely between screw positioning pins. If the screw pins (on the bottom of the receiver at each wafer there should be two such pins) are tight, it will crack the ceramic bandswitch wafers or bend them out of alignment. Each wafer should be slightly free to float, and clear the pins by about the thickness of a sheet of typing paper, maybe 10 thousandths or so if my memory serves me correctly. Once the wafers are free, rotate the bandswitch knob back and forth about 100 times (also oil the bearing points on the shaft to make sure it is loose and not binding) to loosen the wafers up. Some very light vaseline (yes, vaseline is the recommended lube) can be placed on each wafer contact if the contacts drag excessively (just the slightest amount of vaseline).

Once in a while a fading detector tube can lose its ability to regenerate. If that happens, try switching 6D6's to see if one regenerates better than another. The most sensitive tube should be in the detector. The second most sensitive should be in the first RF and the third most sensitive should be in the 2nd RF. Almost anything will work in the first audio stage if the tube has any poop left, at all.

Also, make sure you oil up all the bearings, inside and outside of the main tuning capacitor housing and the fine tuning capacitor shaft. It makes for better tuning. You will have to remove the top casting plate to get at all the bearings if my memory serves me correctly.

The headphones are 600 ohm and the output is centertap grounded, so make sure NO headphone leads are grounded. Check the fibre washers insulating the headphone jack for shorts to ground. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT. Also, I would recommend disconnecting the back panel audio output, unless you absolutely need it. It runs from the can on the back right side of the cabinet through a two conductor cable to the audio screws on the power terminal strip. The can has a filter that can short, as can the wiring in the cable from the terminal strip to the can.

If the receiver is generally receiving weakly, check the input decoupling network on the back panel board at the antenna jack.

There is a jumper there that should be shorted, unless more than
one receiver is being used on the same antenna (like a pair of
RAL/RAKs together on the same antenna).

Those are the main things that come to mind. If all bands will not
regenerate, check the voltages. If some bands do and some don't, check
the bandswitch wafers for proper floating and good contact make/break.

>
> (I'm going to fetch your topbandus Hartleus document. PS printer is
> on the network here. And I've got LOTS of 6SN7's, some 27's, and
> even some 7-pin double triodes, I think.)

It was a fun little rig to run, and I donated mine to a museum collection
here (and that means I have to build another one for this winter.....).
But, I should have enough parts, and I have two finished breadboard panel
chassis made up using 1/4 inch black acrylic panels and stairtread pine
boards. They are oiled with linseed for a finish, and look rather fine.
There was an early 1924 set that used 4 tubes in parallel. I may parallel
up 4 6SN7's and see how that does. It should easily load up to 10 watts
or so.

The basic Hartley design, is a very fine circuit for 160/80 meter operation.
The 6SN7 version can use many different tubes of the same base (6SL7, 6SN7,
6080, 6559, etc.). I usually run mine off batteries, but a regulated
lambda or other bench supply will work just fine, too. An unregulated
supply is a good choice for a period chirper, if one wants a chirper.

>
> PS: What's the freque/time for the top-band attempts. I'll copy.
>

The general top band QRG is 1810-1812khz at 0200UTC, Tuesday mornings.
It should be very good this winter. It will give the boatanchorites
as well as the QRPites a fine rallying place for firebottle, et al rigs.

>
> -- Roy --
>
> Roy Morgan / Tech A-266 / NIST / Gaithersburg MD 20899
> (National Institute of Standards and Technology, formerly NBS)
> 301-975-3254 Fax: 301-948-6213 Internet: morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov
> ---
>

73 for now.... Bob, NA4G

rdkeys@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu

```
**************************************************************************
*  73 TU SU SK DE NA4G             ``Boat Anchor Bob'', an ol' CW fart.  *
**************************************************************************
*  Morse has been in the family for over 100 years.                      *
*  Morse radiotelegraphy (Spark/CW) has been in the family since 1914.   *
**************************************************************************
*  May you have fair winds and following seas on your watch at the key.  *
**************************************************************************
```

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 10:21:21 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 09:15:40 -0400
Message-Id: <199409221315.JAA12143@bunny.gte.com>
From: okas_rp%ncsd.dnet@gte.com
Subject: Shoe Goo to the Rescue & Thank You

Hello All,

I didn't see this come through earlier in the week, so I'm reposting.

_ . . . _

Another installment of bringing th HQ-110 back to life. I've felt alternately like Gene Wilder in "Young Frankenstein" or Charlie Brown when he bought that "foliage-challenged" Christma tree (What am I doing, I hate PC). Like the other stories, this one will have a happy ending.

Every time something gets repaired I get a rush at having conquered yet another 'tough dog' (a term I learned from Jack Darr, BTW). Over the weekend, I delftly applied Goop to the base of the fried IF transformer to stabilize the loose terminals. This stuff is just the thing for filling cracks and that's just what I needed to repair the damaged base. The mica caps that were sandwiched in between the two halves of the base were removed. BTW, Goop's progenitor was a product called 'Shoe Goo', which was meant to extend sole life. Goop is handy stuff to keep around the house/shack.

After allowing 24 hours for the thing to set, I repaired the damaged leads and applied another thin coating of Goop for extra measure. This time, it was used as an insulator so the B+ pin won't short to the case. The next day, I determined that 47 pF was the required shunt capacitance for the 455 KHz winding. About 15-20pF ought to do it for the 3.035 MHz winding.

Sunday evening, I reinstalled the transformer and flipped on the power. Didn't hear a peep. Oops, forgot to install the 6BA6 I had yanked so

I could test it. With it installed, I still didn't hear a thing on any band. I didn't have the scope or signal generator (another BA in the process of restoration) handy at the time, but I probed the tube voltages and they appeared to be reasonable. "It has to work", I thought, but since I was really tired, I decided to postpone any further debugging lest I screw something up royally. I'm known to do that when I get tired and impatient.

Last night, I was back at it after mulling things over for a day. What a difference a day makes! The signal generator was still unavailable, so I decided to use the built in calibrator, which I knew was working. Lo and behold, I could hear a faint "tweep" as I spun the dial on 160m. The calibrator on the '110 is tied directly to the antenna terminals, so I peaked the input coil and the RF amp output coil for maximum smoke. Then I went and touched up the IF coils. I could hear the receiver overload, so I knew the sensitivity was way up from before. After retouching the RF coils one more time, I thought I should be hearing signals, so I connected a random piece of wire and heard some atmospherics plus some commercial code stations. A counter held near the LO indicated I was way off frequency. So I tweaked the appropriate osc coil and brought it into agreement with the dial.

I went through all of the other bands, setting the LO frequency first. Next I set the frequency near the center of the band, on a multiple of 100 KHz. With the antenna trimmer set to half-mesh, I peaked the RF coils and that was it for band aligment. A quick check of tracking indicated it was reasonable. Good, I hate messing with that stuff.

There are a few problems, though, but they can be solved. The first is a flakey LO on 160m. It works fine from about 1900-2000KHz on the dial. But, below that, the oscillator output drops off rapidly and dies. Swapping 6C4 tubes didn't help. More things to dig through. During the alignment process, I noticed that 20m was not as strong as I thought it should be and tuning the antenna coil had no real effect. In fact, 15m came through louder. It was then that I recalled Nick, KD4CPL's similar experience. I grabbed the multimeter, set it to Ohms and clipped it to the antenna terminals. Sure enough, all of the bands except 20 showed continuity. Checking right at the coil terminals indicated that it was fried and not the band selector switch. I'd like to thank Nick for sharing that experience. It's been a while since it was posted, but it's funny how one remembers these tidbits.

There are two possible causes for the coil failure. The obvious one is that someone accidentally transmitted into the receiver. The other became more apparent when I noticed that an extra pin was on the base of the 20m coil and served as a tie point for some B+ voltage. Given the condition of the rest of the radio, I suspect whoever was debugging it before may have dropped a tool on it. Either way, I'll have to rewind it.

So at least the '110 is in a basically working state. Besides the problems already mentioned, there are a few others. The AVC circuit needs some chasing as the receiver works only in manual mode. I also need to repair the slap-dashed sensitivity control. This was obviously replaced, with the wrong valued pots. Once these are done, a good cleaning of the front panel will complete the restoration.

Bob - N3MBY

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 19:11:47 1994
Date: 22 Sep 94 16:23:53 EDT
From: don merz <71333.144@compuserve.com>
Subject: Stuff Wanted
Message-Id: <940922202353_71333.144_DHQ81-1@CompuServe.COM>

Radio Gear Wanted

CONTACT: Don Merz, N3RHT: 47 Hazel Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15228
412-234-8819 (weekdays, EST or leave a message anytime).

WANT LIST: I am looking for everything listed below for a fair price or trade. Good working condition preferred, others considered. Many Thanks.

WANTED: Vintage Ham Equipment
Hallicrafters SX-42 receiver
Hallicrafters SP-44 panoramic adapter or Panoramic-brand equivalent
HT-5B, C, D or E speech amplifier for the Hallicrafters HT-4B transmitter
(I am currently using an HT-5G with my HT-4B and would like the correct mate for the "B". I will trade you my "G" in excellent condition or will purchase your earlier version outright.)
Antenna tuner for the Hallicrafters HT-4B transmitter (AT-2 or AT-3)
Military version (BC-939) considered.
James Millen Company radio equipment:
90810 Power Supply
90xxx VHF Transmitter
Coils for Millen R9'er receiver preamp
Gonset Communicator IV (220mhz).
Gonset Communicator IV - 2 meters. I either need a good one or a parts unit with a good case and front panel.
Gonset Communicator IV accessories, mics, mounts, anything.
Gonset Communicator IV parts units, any. Must be cheap.
Gonset Gear: MSB-1 transceiver, G-66 or 66B receiver, G-77 or 77A transmitter, G-50 transciever and GSB 900A Sidewinder (2 meters)
Morrow Mobile radios and accessories, any.

WANTED: Current Ham Equipment

Timewave DSP-9 or 9+
Autek RF Analyst Test Set

WANTED: RESTORATION PARTS
Probe(s) for RCA WV98C Senior Voltohmyst VTVM: WG-299D (easily recognizable by the blue cable) and WG-301A Crystal Diode Probe (no cable).
Case, legs and cabinet parts for Jefferson Travis 350A transmitter/receiver Also need power supply connecting cable for this radio.
BC-610 or HT-4 coils: 51C383 (1.5-2.0mhz), C-387-D (2.0-2.5mhz) and C-388-C (3.5-4.5mhz)
BC-610 or HT-4 tuning unit: TU-AA (1.5-2.0mhz)
BC-610 or HT-4 vacuum capacitor: This is C28 that mounts in 2 clips in the top of the BC-610 and HT-4 transmitter. It is a large glass cap with a value of 55mmf at 32,000 volts.
Hallicrafters cable part #87A159 or similar. This is the cable that runs between the HT-4 transmitter and the HT-5 speech amplifier.
National HRO 60 Coils: Any of E, F, G, H, J, AA, AB, AD
BC-669 speaker bezel: Metal frame with lower-case "h" about 5" square. Also found on many other wartime and pre-war Hallicrafters-made radios with built-in speakers. Or lend me yours and I'll have a resin casting made.

WANTED: CAPACITORS. Must be New or New-Old-Stock.

	MFD	Voltage		Quantity
Paper Electrolytics				
	1	600		1
	16	500		1
	50	600		2
	500	10		1
	500	25		2
Can Electroytics -- Single Section				
	4	600		6
	16	700		2
Can Electrolytics -- Multi Section				
2 Section:	40/450,40/450			1
2 Section:	15/450,15/450			1
2 Section:	15/350,15/350			1
3 Section:	20/350,10/350,20/25			1
3 Section:	20/450,20/450,20/450			1
3 Section:	15/450,15/450,10/450			4
4 Section:	40/350,20/350,10/350,100/50			1
Oil Filled (used would be okay on these)				
	1	400	DC	1
	2	600	DC	1
	4	1000	DC	1
	8	1000	DC	2
	10	50	DC	1

Plug-In Cans: Octal-socket plug in caps of various values wanted.

WANTED: Military
AN/ARC-2 or ARC-2A Transciever. Must be original.
ARB receiver. Must be original. Also want control boxes and rack.
ATB tuning units, any--or junk ATB transmitter w/tuning units
Need BC-222 handset, battery or battery case, info
RM-7 remote control unit for the BC-325 transmitter
Navy GO-9 or TBW Components: "LF" Transmitter, TBW power supply (110vac, 60cps), accessories, mounting brackets
Bendix ATD components: CRR-21748 dynamotor power supply
CRR-23280 Remote control
CRR-23279 Remote indicator
CRR-47211 9050-15,800khz tuning unit
CRR-47207 200-540khz tuning unit
Navy RBM-x receiver shockmount (the RBS-x shockmount will work too). Also need cables for power supply and remote control cables for this radio.
SCR-284 (BC-654 or 654A) antennas, headset, original power connector
SCR-536 (BC-611) Walkie-Talkies w/US Data Plate or parts units
SCR-536 (BC-611) Accessories: AT-190 DF Loop antenna, cases, storage chests
SCR-xxx (BC-1306) sets, accessories, power supplies, parts
PRC-64 (Delco 5300) set with or w/o accessories. OR Delco 1600 OR 3200
Marine TBX Accessories, need key, mic, headphones, generator
Marine TBY Accessories, especially key, whip antenna, canvas bag, manual

WANTED: Tubes
47 307A 801 803(need 3) 812(need 3) 814 837 5647(need 10)
5899(need 3) 5Z3 (need 3) 2A3 100TH 1616 (need 2)

WANTED: Manuals (originals preferred, photocopies okay)
R-105A/ARR-15 Manual
Navy RBM-3 receiver manual
BC-669 transmitter/receiver manual
BC-222 Manual, schematics, info
Navy Collins-made TCS-5 Manual, TCS PP-280/U power supply manual
Navy TBW transmitter Manual
Military BC-325 Manual
Jefferson Travis 350A transmitter/receiver manual
Waterman S-11-A "Pocketscope" manual
Gonset Communicator IV (6 meters) Manual
Military SCR-284 Manual
Millen 90881 RF Deck Manual
Millen 90203 'scope Manual

WANTED: Reference Literature
CQ, CQ, WANTED, CQ MAGAZINE: 1950's and 60's complete years only. Pay $6 per year plus shipping.

RADIO magazine, 1934 and earlier or 1942 - 1946
QST Magazine: 1941-45, 1951-55 and 1985 - 1989
ARRL Antenna Books, 1st, 4th and 6th editions
ARRL Handbooks: 1926, 1931, 1939, 1941, 1959
Any issues of the RCA Review

WANTED: Antennas and Related
9913 coax--must be new, unused in 100' or greater lengths

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 19:55:30 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 13:22:41 -0400 (EDT)
From: Stephen Modena <modena@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>
Subject: SunSITE ftp access bottlenecks
Message-Id: <Pine.SOL.3.90.940922130425.12040A-100000@calypso-2.oit.unc.edu>

I have already received one query about difficulties encountered
at SunSITE during attempts to ftp the files for the GG32 and BAGVFO
projects.

SunSITE has become a major world info hub on the Internet...
emphasizing Mosaic/Web access, and offering WAIS, Lynx and
Gopher public logins!

This month, it was upgraded to a Sparc Center 1000 with multi-
gigabytes of spinng disk capacity and T1 access...all not enough
to handle accesses during daylight hours (SunSITE is in Chapel Hill,
North Carolina). Success can be literally overwhelming!

For example, SunSITE is *the* primary world depository for LINUX,
offering system disk images, updates, and patches for the
fastest spreading freeware unix-like OS system in the world!

My advice: access SunSITE in off hours...the later the better. The
stuff is available...but there are tens of thousands of accesses
per day to SunSITE.

--
73 Steve modena@SuneSITE.unc.edu

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 21:58:28 1994
Message-Id: <m0qnu4l-0002AGC@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 13:45 MDT
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken)
Subject: Re: two recent boatanchor sightings

I switched through a movie a couple weeks ago with Robert Mitchum in it as
some CIA type guy trying to stamp out terrorists. He slipped into his secret

communications room to send a message back home. He had a brace of HRO500's and couple Collins S-Line items (KWM2? who knows) plus some unidentifiable boxes which were probably used to blow up Soviet ICBM's or something. Now why would a spy trying to keep a low profile want that many radios?

It was 1:00 in the morning and I didn't see enough pretty girls to stay up so I walked past the shack, devoid of HRO500's and KWM2's, and up the stairs to bed...

  Richard Loken VE6BSV, Systems Programmer - VMS   : "...underneath those
  Athabasca University   : tuques we wear, our heads
  Athabasca, Alberta Canada   : are naked!"
  ** tech@cs.athabascau.ca **   :   - Aurthor Black

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Thu Sep 22 14:16:01 1994
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 94 12:23:23 EST
From: "Roy Morgan" <morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov>
Message-Id: <57271.morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov>
Subject: WANTED! R-390A XTALS, RAK-7 Manual

WANTED:

Set of crystals for R-390A. Original MIL-SPEC not required.

 They are: 200 kc, 9, 9.5, 10, 10.5, 11, 11,5, 12, 12.5, 13, 14,
 14.5, 15, 15.5, 16,, and 17 mc.

Manuals for:

  RAK-7 CRV-4656 Navy regenerative HF receiver (1930's)
  Heath IM-25 Solid State Volt-Ohm-Meter
  HP 200-CDR Audio Oscillator

-- Roy --

Roy Morgan / Tech A-266 / NIST / Gaithersburg MD 20899
(National Institute of Standards and Technology, formerly NBS)
301-975-3254 Fax: 301-948-6213 Internet: morgan@speckle.ncsl.nist.gov
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From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Fri Sep 23 02:28:31 1994
From: Fire Bottle archive handler <firebotl@theporch.com>
Subject: What's a Conerad Alert?
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 23:28:35 -0500 (CDT)
Message-Id: <9409222328.aa29751@jackatak.raider.net>

George-

> After all this talk about the Conelrad Alert, I still haven't figured out
> what the thing is. Would somebody explain?
Someone else has probably jumped all over this and answered you, but
just in case...;^)

Conelrad was a system thought up in the 50s, during the start of the
Cold War, where in the event of attack, all broadcast stations would
cease operations, and everyone would tune to 640Kc or 1240Kc for
further "destructions"... To get EVERYONE off the air, except the
designated 640/1240 Conelrad stations, Hams were required to have a
mechanism that would monitor a broadcast station and SHUT DOWN the ham
transmitter if the broadcast carrier disappeared!

Heath built a little gray box that kept a relay closed as long as the
carrier was there. For those of us who lived in the boonies, where
500W day-timers were the rule, and QSB made the clear channel stations
hardly suitable for steady carrier monitoring, the Heath box was a
real adventure!

The practicalities of having a broadcaster retune his signal to 640 or
1240 on short notice were not considered by the idiots who thought
this up... nor were many of the other limitations... and it fell into
disuse and was removed from the regs about mid-60s

Hope that helped.
73,
Jack, W4PPT/Mobile (75M SSB 2-letter WAS #1657 -- all from the mobile! ;^)

     Fire Bottle Server (Boat Anchors Get Out and Keep You Warm!)
                  firebotl@jackatak.raider.net
            Where Old Radios and Fun ... GO TOGETHER!
+---------human interface: root@jackatak.raider.net --------------------+